

plurality of straight channels of oxygen 10-ring or larger in section, said plurality of straight channels being oriented in at least two different dimensional directions, individual members of said plurality of straight channels communicating with each other via micropores having a size of oxygen 8-ring or larger, a part of Si in the metallosilicate being substituted by Ti and/or a part of aluminum in the metallosilicate being substituted by B.

61 16. (Four times amended) A process for reducing NO<sub>x</sub> in exhaust gas, which contains hydrocarbons, excess oxygen and sulfur oxides, by hydrocarbons having two or more carbons, comprising the step of: contacting the exhaust gas with a catalyst which contains at least crystalline metallosilicate ion-exchanged with Co, said crystalline metallosilicate having a plurality of straight channels of oxygen 10-ring or larger in section, said plurality of straight channels being oriented in at least two different dimensional directions, individual members of said plurality of straight channels communicating with each other via micropores having a size of oxygen 8-ring or larger, a part of Si in the metallosilicate being substituted by Ti and/or a part of aluminum in the metallosilicate being substituted by B.

62 18. (Three times amended) A process for reducing NO<sub>x</sub> by hydrocarbons in exhaust gas containing hydrocarbons and excess oxygen, in which 50% or more of hydrocarbons in the exhaust gas are methane, comprising: contacting the exhaust gas with a catalyst that at least contains BEA structure aluminosilicate, a part of Si in the aluminosilicate being substituted by Ti and/or a part of aluminum in the aluminosilicate being substituted by B, with an SiO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ratio between 10 and 100 and with an SiO<sub>2</sub>/B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ratio before ion exchange between 20 and 500, and is ion-exchanged with Co to have a Co/Al ratio between 0.2 and 0.6.

63 23. (Amended) A catalyst for reducing nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) with hydrocarbons in an oxygen-rich exhaust containing water vapor and sulfur oxides, comprising crystalline metallosilicate having a structure other than a beta structure or a MEL structure, said metallosilicate being ion-exchanged with Co, said crystalline metallosilicate having a plurality of straight channels of oxygen 10-ring or larger in section, said plurality of straight channels being oriented in at least two different dimensional directions, individual members of said plurality of

straight channels communicating with each other via micropores having a size of oxygen 8-ring or larger.

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24. (Amended) A process for reducing NO<sub>x</sub> in exhaust gas, which contains hydrocarbons, excess oxygen and sulfur oxides, by hydrocarbons having two or more carbons, comprising the step of: contacting the exhaust gas with a catalyst which contains at least crystalline metallosilicate having a structure other than a beta structure or a MEL structure and being ion-exchanged with Co, said crystalline metallosilicate having a plurality of straight channels of oxygen 10-ring or larger in section, said plurality of straight channels being oriented in at least two different dimensional directions, individual members of said plurality of straight channels communicating with each other via micropores having a size of oxygen 8-ring or larger.

25. (Amended) The catalyst according to Claim 23, wherein the structure of the metallosilicate is BOG type.

26. (Amended) The process according to Claim 24, wherein the structure of the metallosilicate is BOG type.

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